

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1788.

The NEW ROOF.

THE roof of a certain mansion house was observed to be in a very bad condition, and insufficient for the purpose of protection from the inclemencies of the weather. This was matter of surprise and speculation, as it was well known the roof was not more than 12 years old, and therefore, its defects could not be ascribed to a natural decay by time. Although there were many different opinions as to the cause of this deficiency, yet all agreed that the family could not sleep in comfort or safety under it. It was at last determined to appoint some skilful architects to survey and examine the defective roof, to make report of its condition, and to point out such alterations and repairs as might be found necessary. These skilful architects, accordingly went into a thorough examination of the faulty roof, and found

1st. That the whole frame was too weak.
2d. That there were indeed 13 rafters, but that these rafters were not connected by any braces or ties, so as to form a union of strength.

3d. That some of these rafters were thick and heavy, and others very slight, and as the whole had been put together whilst the timber was yet green, some had warped outwards, and of course sustained an undue weight, whilst others warping inwards, had shrunk from bearing any weight at all.

4th. That the lathing and shingling had not been secured with iron nails, but only wooden pegs, which, shrinking and swelling by successions of wet and dry weather, had left the shingles so loose, that many of them had been blown away by the winds, and that before long, the whole would probably, in like manner, be blown away.

5th. That the cornice was so ill proportioned, and so badly put up, as to be neither of use, nor an ornament. And

6th. That the roof was so flat as to admit the most idle servants in the family, their playmates and acquaintance to trample on and abuse it.

Having made these observations, these judicious architects gave it as their opinion, that it would be altogether vain and fruitless to attempt any alterations or amendments in a roof so defective in all points; and therefore proposed to have it entirely removed, and that a new roof of a better construction should be erected over the mansion house. And they also prepared and offered a drawing or plan of a new roof, such as they thought most excellent for security, duration, and ornament. In forming this plan they consulted the most celebrated authors in ancient or modern architecture, and brought into their plan the most approved parts, according to their judgements, selected from the models before them; and finally endeavoured to proportion the whole to the size of the building, and strength of the walls.

This proposal of a new roof, it may well be supposed, became the principal subject of conversation in the family, and the opinions upon it were various according to the judgement, interest, or ignorance of the disputants.

On a certain day, the servants of the family had assembled in the great hall to discuss this important point; amongst these was James the architect, who had been one of the surveyors of the old roof, and had a principal hand in forming the plan of a new one. A great number of the tenants had also gathered out of doors and crowded the windows and avenues to the hall, which were left open that they might hear the arguments for and against the new roof.

Now there was an old woman, known by the name of Margery the midwife, who had got a comfortable apartment in the mansion house. This woman was of an intriguing spirit, of a restless and invertebrate temper, fond of tattle, and a great mischief maker. In this situation, and with these talents, she unavoidably acquired an influence in the family, by the exercise of which, according to her natural propensity, she had long kept the house in confusion, and sown discord and discontent amongst the servants. Margery was, for many reasons, an irreconcilable enemy to the new roof, and to the architects who had planned it; amongst these, two reasons were very obvious—1st. The mantle piece on which her cups and platters were placed, was made of a portion of the great cornice, and she boiled her pot with the shingles that blew off from the defective roof: And 2dly, if it happened that in the construction of the new roof, her apartment would be considerably lessened. No sooner, therefore, did she hear of the plan proposed by the architects, but she put on her old red cloak, and was day and night trudging amongst the tenants and servants, and crying out against the new roof and the framers of it. Amongst these she had selected William, Jack, and Robert, three of the tenants, and instigated them to oppose the plan in agitation—the caused them to be sent to the great hall on the day of debate, and furnished them with innumerable alarms and fears, cunning arguments, and specious objections.

Now the principal arguments and objections with which Margery had instructed William, Jack, and Robert, were,

1st. That the architects had not exhibited a bill of scantling for the new roof, as they ought to have done; and therefore the carpenters, under pretence of providing timber for it, might lay waste whole forests, to the ruin of the farm.

2nd. That no provision was made in the plan for a trap door for the servants to pass through with water, if the chimney should take fire; and that, in case of such an accident, it might hereafter be deemed penal to break a hole in the roof for access to save the whole building from destruction.

3d. That this roof was to be guarded by battlements, which, in stormy seasons would prove dangerous to the family, as the bricks might be blown down and fall on their heads.

4th. It was observed that the old roof was ornamented with 12 pedestals ranged along the ridge, which were objects of universal admiration; whereas according to the new plan, these pedestals were only to be placed along the eaves of the roof, over the walls; and that a cupola was to supply their place on the ridge or summit of the new roof. As to the cupola itself, some of the objectors said it was too heavy and would become a dangerous burthen to the building, whilst others alleged that it was too light and would certainly be blown away by the wind.

5th. It was insisted that the 13 rafters being so strongly braced together, the individual and separate strength of each rafter would be lost in the compounded and united strength of the whole; and so the roof might be considered as one solid mass of timber, and not as composed of distinct rafters, like the old roof.

6th. That according to the proposed plan, the several parts of the roof were so framed as to mutually strengthen and support each other, and therefore, there was great reason to fear that the whole might stand independent of the walls; and that in time the walls might crumble away, and the roof remain suspended in air, threatening destruction to all that should come under it.

To these objections, James the architect, in substance, replied,

1st. As to the want of a bill of scantling, he observed, that if the timber for this roof was to be purchased from a stranger, it would have been quite necessary to have such a bill, lest the stranger should charge in account more than he was entitled to; but as the timber was to be cut from our own lands, a bill of scantling was both useless and improper—of no use, because the wood always was and always would be the property of the family, whether growing in the forest, or fabricated into a roof for the mansion house—and improper, because the carpenters would be bound by the bill of scantling, which, if it should not be perfectly accurate, a circumstance hardly to be expected, either the roof would be defective for want of sufficient materials, or the carpenters must cut from the forest without authority, which is penal by the laws of the house.

To the second objection he said, that a trap door was not properly a part in the frame of a roof; but there could be no doubt but that the carpenters would take care to have such a door through the shingling, for the family to carry water through, dirty or clean, to extinguish fire either in the chimney or on the roof; and that this was the only proper way of making such a door.

3d. As to the battlements, he insisted that they were absolutely necessary for the protection of the whole house. 1st. In case of an attack by robbers, the family would defend themselves behind these battlements, and annoy and disperse the enemy. 2dly. If any of the adjoining buildings should take fire, the battlements would screen the roof from the destructive flames: and 3dly. They would retain the rafters in their respective places in case any of them should from rotteness or warping be in danger of falling from the general union, and injuring other parts of the roof; observing that the battlements should always be ready for these purposes, as there would be neither time nor opportunity for building them after an assault was actually made, or a conflagration begun. As to the bricks being blown down, he said the whole was in the power of the family to repair or remove any loose or dangerous parts, and there could be no doubt but that their vigilance would at all times be sufficient to prevent accidents of this kind.

4th. With respect to the 12 pedestals he acknowledged their use and elegance; but observed that these, like all other things, were only so in their proper place, and under circumstances suited to their nature and design, and insisted that the ridge of a roof was not the place for pedestals, which should rest on the solid wall, being made of the same materials and ought in propriety to be considered as so many projections or continuations of the wall itself, and not as component parts of the wooden roof. As to the cupola, he said that all agreed there should be one of some kind or other, as well for a proper finish to the building, as for the purpose of indicating the winds and containing a bell to sound an alarm in cases of necessity. The objections to the present cupola, he said, were too contradictory to merit a reply.

To the 5th objection he answered, That the intention really was to make a firm and substantial roof by uniting the strength of the 13 rafters; and that this was far from annihilating the several rafters and rendering them of no use individually, that it was manifest from a bare inspection of the plan, that the strength of each contributed to the strength of the whole, and that the existence of each and all were essentially necessary to the existence of the whole fabric as a roof.

Lastly. He said, that the roof was indeed so framed that the parts should mutually support and check each other; but it was most absurd and contrary to the known laws of nature, to infer from thence that the whole frame should stand self-supported in air, for however its component parts might be combined with respect to each other, the whole must necessarily rest upon and be supported by the walls. That the walls might indeed stand for a few years in a ruinous and uninhabitable condition without any roof, but the roof could not for a moment stand without the support of the walls; and finally, that of all dangers and apprehensions this of the roof's remaining, when the walls are gone, was the most absurd and impossible.

It was mentioned before, that, whilst this debate was carrying on in the great hall, the windows and doors were crowded with attendants. Amongst these was a half crazy fellow who was suffered to go at large because he was a harmless lunatic. Margery, however, thought he might be a serviceable engine in promoting opposition to the new roof. As people of deranged understandings are easily irritated, she exasperated this poor fellow against the architect, and fill'd him with the most terrible apprehensions from the new roof; making him believe that the architects had provided a dark hole in the garret, where he was to be chained for life. Having by these suggestions filled him with rage and terror, she let him loose among the crowd, where he roared and bawled to the annoyance of all bystanders. This circumstance would not have been mentioned but for the opportunity of exhibiting the title and manner in which a deranged and irritated mind will express itself—one of his rhapsodies shall conclude this narrative.

"The new roof! the new roof! oh! the new roof!—Shall demagogues, despising every sense of order and decency, frame a new roof?—If such bare faced presumption, arrogance and tyrannical proceeding will not rouse you, the good and the whip—the good and the whip should do it—but you are careless and insecure sinners, whom neither admonitions, entreaties nor threats can reclaim—sinners confined to unutterable and endless woe—Where is that pusillanimous wretch who can submit to such contumely—oh the *ultima ratio regum*: [He got these three Latin words from Margery.] Oh the *ultima ratio regum*—ah! the days of Nero! ah! the days of Caligula! ah! the British tyrant and his infernal jingo—glorious revolution—awful crisis—self-important nabobs—diabolical plots and secret machinations—oh the architects! the architects—they have seized the government, secured power, brow-beat with insolence and assume majesty—oh the architects! they will treat you as conquered slaves—they will make you pass under the yoke, and leave their glutony and riot to attend the pleasing sport—oh that the glory of the Lord may be made perfect—that he would shew strength with his arm and scatter the proud in the imaginations of their hearts—blow the trumpet—sound the alarm—I will cry day and night—behold is not this my number five—attend to my words ye women laboring of child—ye sick persons and young children—behold the lurking places, the despots, the infernal designs—lust of dominion and confederacies—from battle and murder and from sudden death—good Lord deliver us.

Figure to yourselves, my good fellows, a man with a cow and a horse—on the battlements, the battlements, they will fall upon his cow, they will fall upon his horse, and wound them, and bruise them, and kill them, and the poor man will perish with hunger. Do I exaggerate?—no truly—Europe and Asia and Indostan deny it if you can—oh God! what a monster is man!—A being possessed of knowledge, reason, judgment and an immortal soul!—what a monster is man! But the architects are said to be

men of skill—then the more their shame—curse on the villains!—they are despots, sycophants, Jesuits, Tories, lawyers—curse on the villains! We beseech thee to hear us—Lord have mercy on us—Oh!—Ah!—Ah!—Oh!

Philadelphia, December 28, 1787.

WHEREAS Thomas Trotter, Esq; late High Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, has, in pursuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us, at the Court-House, that he had taken the bodies, and seized and secured the estates, real and personal, of Abraham Vocum, collector of the township of Kingessing; Nehemiah Evans, collector of the township of Lower Merion; Samuel Stedler and Israel Davis, collectors of the township of Limerick; Daniel Rynear, collector of the township of Upper Dublin; John Blake, collector of the township of Moreland; Andrew Redheffer, collector of the township of Springfield; and Jacob Gerhard, collector of the township of Franconia; for the balances due on their several duplicates, they having neglected to pay the same into the hands of Isaac Snowden, Esq; late County Treasurer, agreeably to the laws of this State.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a general meeting of the Commissioners will be held at the Court-House, on the Sixteenth Day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the said Abraham Vocum, Nehemiah Evans, Samuel Stedler, Israel Davis, Daniel Rynear, John Blake, Andrew Redheffer and Jacob Gerhard, collectors, are required to pay the balances of their respective duplicates; otherwise warrants will then be issued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the sale of the said collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or such parts thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the said balances, with costs, &c. agreeable to law in this case made and provided.

GEORGE GRAY,
PETER BROWN,
HUGH ROBERTS, } Commissioners.

Chester county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias*, and sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at the house of the Widow Keyser, in Upper Chester township, on Thursday, the 31st day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, A messuage and two tracts of land, one containing 90 acres, and the other 11 acres and an half, bounded by lands of Mary Norris, Henry Hale Graham, Esq; Jacob Richards and Robert Robinson, lying within two miles of Chester, and three from Marcus Hook; and at the same time and place will be sold, horses, cows, sheep and swine, a waggon and geers, plough and harrow, &c. &c. the whole taken in execution as the estates real and personal of William Keyser, deceased, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias*, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 24 day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at Joseph Gibbon's tavern, in Springfield township, in the said county, A certain stone messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land thereunto belonging, situate in Springfield aforesaid, containing 111 acres and three quarters, bounded by Crum creek, and by lands of James Crozer, John Crozer, Job Dicks, Joseph Gibbon, &c. on which premises is a good stone spring-house, over a never-failing spring of water, and sundry other buildings; this plantation is conveniently situated for a store, or any kind of public business, as it lies at the junction of three very public roads; late the estate of Jane Tennant, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias*, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 4th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of James Elliott, inn-keeper, at Newtown Square, A messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of East-town, containing 106 acres, bounded by lands now or late of Isaac Wayne, Robert Llewellyn, Lewis Morris, Ellis Ellis, Thomas Tucker, and Bernard Vanleer; taken in execution as the estate of John Morris, deceased, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living at the seven mile stone, on Lancaster road, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on the 18th of November last, a young foal MARE, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, and is shod all round. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

RICHARD TUNIS.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 10th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Fallowfield, containing 110 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Daniel Stringer, Abraham Johnston and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Patrick McGlothlin, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 11th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of New-London, containing 122 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Moses Crow, William Clinton, Robert Griffin and others; said plantation to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of William Montgomery, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of West-Nottingham, containing 107 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of James Poole, Thomas Martin, William Campbell and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of John Holmer, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 20.
H A G U E, October 12.

ON the 9th instant, in the morning, his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick made his dispositions for bombarding the town of Amsterdam; but a deputation, in the interval, waited on his Serene Highness, entreating him to name the condition to which he wished the city to subscribe; which being signified to them, the following capitulation was signed the next day, at noon, and the same evening his Serene Highness took possession of the principal gate of the city.

I. A detachment of the King's troops, consisting of 150 men, 10 Chasseurs, and 4 orderly Hussars, shall occupy the Leyden gate; and two pieces of artillery shall be placed within cannon shot of that gate.

II. Two battalions with Chasseurs shall be posted at Overtoom.

III. In order to avoid giving occasion for any disturbances, none of the King's troops shall enter the city without the previous concurrence of the Magistrates.

IV. The Burgomasters and the City Council shall take the most effectual measures for securing the sluices of Harlem and Muyden gates.

V. Legal information shall be given daily to his Serene Highness, of the progress made in carrying into execution the resolutions of State, to which the town of Amsterdam has already acceded.

VI. Monsieur de Haaren, the Prussian Commissary, shall be informed of every thing relative to the disarming, in order to report an exact account of it.

Done at Overtoom, the 10th day of October, 1787.

(Signed)

CHARLES, W. F.

Duke of Brunswick.

DEDEL, B.

ELIAS ARNOLDZ.

BLIKE.

On the day of the surrender a skirmish took place in the city between the citizens of the two parties; it was occasioned by the faction placing wheel barrows, covered with earth, in those streets through which the Stadtholder's friends were advancing on horseback. This, with some other insults, caused a battle to ensue, in which some Jews were killed and others wounded. Soon after, however, peace was entirely restored; and on the eleventh, the Prussians took entire possession of Amsterdam.

KINGSTON, November 10.

While we congratulate our fellow islanders on their fortunate escape, this season, from the direful effects of a hurricane, that scourge of the West-Indies, the feeling reader will drop a tear, with us, on reading the following recital of the sufferings of the miserable inhabitants of Honduras, written by an intelligent inhabitant of the Bay, and brought by the last vessels from that place.

Particulars of a most violent Hurricane, which happened in the Bay of Honduras, on the 24th day of September last.

ON Sunday, the 24th day of September, 1787, between the hours of 4 and 5 in the morning, a gale of wind commenced from the N. N. W. At 6 o'clock it came to blow at W. N. W. with great violence, attended with rain; the sky became dark and obscured, and carried with it a most threatening appearance. At 8 o'clock it blew a most violent hurricane, attended with incessant rain, which fell very heavy and sharp. At this time the houses on both sides the river Belize began to fall, and the branches of the surrounding trees to break, which put the inhabitants into the utmost fear and consternation. About 10 the wind shifted to S. W. and blew, if possible, with redoubled violence. At that instant the sea began to rise, and continued approaching with such rapidity, that the banks of the river were in a few minutes overflowed, and shortly after the whole surface of the earth covered with water. What houses at this time remained standing, were soon brought to the ground, and the inhabitants, men, women and children, aged and infirm, were obliged to commit themselves to the mercy of the wind and sea, in momentary danger of being either killed by the branches of the trees every where falling around them, or of having their limbs broken by the logs of mahogany then drifting with force by the violence of the wind and current into the bush. In this perilous situation, and having nothing but the prospect of death before them, many betook themselves to the trees, to logs of mahogany, or pieces of wrecks then afloat, or to such canoes, or other crafts, which Providence had thrown in their way, whilst others, after making such efforts for their safety and preservation as their weak and feeble state admitted, perished in the attempt. The water at this time being in some places five feet, and in others upwards of seven, above the surface of the earth, and still continuing to rise, the scene of misery and distress which prevailed, and which was further heightened by the dreadful prospect that presented itself, from the most uncommon violence of the wind and rain, is better to be conceived than expressed, and equalled, if not exceeded, any thing of the kind ever known or experienced in any part of the West-Indies. The cries of the women and children, the floating of the dead bodies amongst the ruins, was truly shocking and lamentable. To add to this almost unparalleled scene of misery and distress, the minds of the suffering inhabitants were filled with consternation and dread of the water continuing to rise in the same rapid manner it had already done; an event which alone must have deprived them of all hopes of future safety and deliverance; for the sky was so obscured by the violence of the incessant rains, as to prevent any object being seen beyond the distance of 20 yards.

After remaining in this uncertain and disagreeable situation till near one o'clock, the hurricane abated, and in a short time after the weather cleared up; when it presented to the surviving inhabitants a most melancholy picture of misery and distress; not a single house, hut, or any kind of habitation on either side of Belize river, standing; not less than 500 houses of different constructions have been blown down and the whole reduced to a heap of rubbish; with the furniture and effects, of various kinds, either totally destroyed, buried in the ruins, or carried an uncommon distance into the woods; the dead bodies of those who had perished in their attempts to gain a place of safety, the carcasses of the hogs, goats, cattle and other species of live stock, lying in different parts of the bush, all served to heighten the distressed scene. Out of 15 square rigged vessels, sloops and schooners, including a number of craft, and other vessels employed in bringing wood from the different rivers, which were riding at anchor in Belize road at the commencement of the gale, not a single one was to be seen; the whole having either sunk or been drove on shore, and many of their hands perished. Besides these, a variety of sailing boats, canoes, pirogues and dories, were drove out to sea, or washed to pieces by the violence of the waves on the beach. In this disconsolate situation, the distressed inhabitants, without any dry clothing, or other necessary refreshment, almost exhausted with extreme cold, their bodies every where bruised by the blows they had received from the limbs of trees, logs of mahogany, and other pieces of wrecks floating about in the bush, betook themselves to the erecting a few temporary sheds, and by digging among the rubbish, endeavoured to find some part of their clothing. In this attempt but few of them succeeded, as a considerable part of their moveables were drove by the violence of the wind and sea an uncommon distance from their respective habitations, and in many respects either totally destroyed or rendered useless. Upwards of 300,000 feet of ma-

hogany, that was on shore and in the river ready to ship in the different vessels, was carried out to sea, and totally lost.

Amongst the number that perished, were Mr. John Leith and wife, Mrs. Bath, Miss McDaniel and Captain Edward Davis, who having received a violent cut in the bottom of his foot with a glass bottle, whilst wading through the bush to gain a place of safety, it produced a mortification in his bowels, which put a period to his life. Besides those above mentioned, Mr. John Pitt, a most respectable member of the community, lately arrived from Musquito Shore, with his family, was overset in his schooner, with which he had come from Rowley's Bight the evening before, and perished. With them, most of the negroes on board, who composed a part of the vessels crews that were lost; there were a number of other persons, whose names are not mentioned, but supposed in the whole to be about one hundred and upwards.

At St. George's Key the hurricane was, if possible, more violent; the few houses that were erected there, though constructed with no small degree of strength, were blown down, and the inhabitants, being mostly women and children, exposed to all the rage and violence of which those elements, the wind and sea, are so susceptible; they were compelled in many places to throw themselves flat on the ground, and to make use of every effort to preserve themselves from being washed into the sea, which at that time made a fair breach from one side of the Key to the other. All the sloops and schooners employed in dragging mahogany and logwood, as well as those at the Old River's mouth, in number about 15, and composing two-thirds of what is employed in that occupation from Northern River, Rowley's Bight, and New River, were dismasted, drove from their anchors, and either sunk, drove on shore, or destroyed. Besides these, a great number of boats, canoes, pit pans and other small crafts; the wearing apparel, furniture, dry goods, and other matters of property, shared on the Key a fate similar to what was experienced at Belize.

In the Old and New Rivers, Northern River and Rowley's Bight, the houses were all blown down; and what served to complete the measure of their misfortune, the plantations were all levelled with the ground, and in a manner totally destroyed. They were in general in good order, and promised a most plentiful crop; the quantity of corn in particular, then nearly ripe, exceeded any ever known before in this country; in a word, not the least article of vegetables was left on the surface of the earth; nor a tree or bush for the distance of 30 leagues from north to south, had a single leaf or shrub left on them. The number of mahogany trees blown down in the different rivers, and split to pieces, is incredible. The paths are so filled up with limbs and branches of trees and other rubbish, that it will require a length of time to clear them. In short, the whole country, for upwards of 20 leagues along the sea-coast, and the same distance up the rivers, exhibits a scene of desolation and ruin.

It was a most fortunate circumstance, that this violent hurricane did not happen in the night; for if it had, not fifty people out of near one thousand, then at Belize-point, could possibly have saved themselves. The damages sustained by the inhabitants alone, including their crafts, negroes, provisions, dry goods, furniture and other articles of property, are estimated at not less than 30,000l.

Since this melancholy event, the Superintendent has paid four months provisions to a part of the Musquito-shore inhabitants. The greatest part of the flour was damaged; nevertheless, it proves a seasonable relief. The other inhabitants have been likewise relieved from the apprehensions of famine, by the arrival of three or four vessels from Europe and Jamaica, which have brought them a seasonable supply of provisions and clothing, with some other necessaries for family use, which they were much in want of. They are now employed in erecting themselves temporary huts, until they are enabled, by a supply of lumber, to build themselves more comfortable habitations.

B O S T O N, Dec. 22.

We hear, a vessel, arrived at Portsmouth from the West Indies, brings intelligence, that the English islands ARE OPENED TO THE AMERICANS in consequence of the EXPECTATION of a WAR.

Wednesday arrived here, the Schooner Jack, Capt. Sargent, in 59 days from Croisic, in France. The captain informs, that at that port, every thing wore the aspect of war—that though an inconsiderable town, 1100 troops were marched in for its defence—that the cannon were mounted, &c. That reports were, that Amsterdam had surrendered—that an English frigate was continually cruising off Brest—that his Most Christian Majesty had demanded of the Court of Berlin that the Prussian troops be withdrawn from Holland.

N E W - Y O R K, Dec. 31.

Accounts brought by Captain Hunter, from Grenock, are that no war is yet declared between the Court of Versailles, and London. Mr. Grenvill's negotiation, it seems, has not been satisfactory. It appears, that the requisitions of the Court of London were, a dismemberment of the garrison at the Cape of Good Hope, and Trincomale, and the demolition of the works at Cherbourg. If this be the case, and France be not sunk to her lowest ebb, with respect to finance, the greatest presumption is, that a formal declaration of war will take place early in the spring.—As for Holland, an apparent pusillanimous surrender of all to the Prince Stadtholder has reinstated her in a kind of peace.

A letter from a house of the first credit and information in Glasgow, dated the 29th October, brought by the ship George, to a respectable merchant in this city, says, that vigorous preparations for war still continued, which at that time was thought to be inevitable.

T R E N T O N, January 1.

Saturday the 22d instant the inhabitants of the city of Burlington, on the return of one of the delegates from the State convention, assembled at the Court House in said city, where the Form of the Ratification of the Federal Constitution, as adopted in this city, was read, and received every testimony of the most perfect satisfaction.—Thirteen cannon were fired for the United States, besides one for the state of Delaware and one for the state of Pennsylvania which had preceded us in this important business. A number of the persons present then adjourned to the house of Colonel Hoagland, where all parties joined in mutual congratulations on the occasion, and in wishing success to a system of government which by its principles of union and public justice, lays a solid foundation for the happiness of our wide extended empire, and for a grandeur and national importance, which will gain respect, and secure us peace with all the world.

R I C H M O N D, (Virginia) Dec. 26.

Extract of a letter from Harrison county, to a gentleman now in this city, dated the 4th instant.

"Yesterday evening, a little after sun set, a party of Indians came to the house of Mr. West in this county, and killed the old man and Edmund West's wife; they scalped and tomahawked Thomas West in such an inhuman manner, that it is expected he will not live till tomorrow. They scalped a little girl of John Hasker's, and spared her in the left side, but it is thought she will recover, and took Jesse Hughes's eldest daughter prisoner.—All this I can affirm, as I saw the unhappy victims immediately after the massacre."

W A N T E D,

Two Journeymen PRESSMEN. Apply to JOSEPH JAMES, in Chestnut-street.

This Day is published,

By M. C A R E Y,

IN MARKET STREET,

The American Museum,

For DECEMBER, 1787.

Being the sixth and last number of the second volume; containing a General Title—an Index—and a Chronicle, or Summary of the most remarkable Events of the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December.

THE PRINTER begs leave, once more, to remind those of his subscribers who have not yet paid their first or second half year's subscription, that the very great expence of the MUSEUM renders a punctual compliance with that part of the terms which relates to the time of payment indispensably necessary to carry on the work. They may rest assured that their non-performance has in this respect already more than once rendered its continuance problematical—nor has the danger been escaped without the utmost difficulty. Were the work dear, or were it useless, perhaps some plea might be suggested for inattention.—But as it stands confessed one of the cheapest periodical publications extant—and as its utility is universally admitted, it might be expected that a punctual and exact payment would enable the proprietor to conduct it in the extensive and satisfactory manner he proposed, instead of involving him in unworthy difficulties.

He here begs leave to make a short extract from the preface to the July Museum:—

"After a careful examination of the various shoals on which periodical publications have been wrecked, in this and other countries, I am in dread of only one, which I am almost ashamed to intimate—but which, justice to myself, as well as a sincere desire, by insuring stability to this work, to be as far serviceable to the community, of which I have the honor to be a member, as my feeble talents and my situation will admit, forbid me to pass over in silence. This shoal, the danger of which I deprecate, is the want of a due punctuality in paying the subscriptions. These being small, each individual is but too apt to suppose it a matter of great indifference whether he pays his quota at the time appointed, or in six or twelve months afterwards. This is a great mistake: For let it be observed, that the aggregate of these sums (however trivial and insignificant each may be, taken separately) is the only fund for defraying the great and inevitable expences of the undertaking. These cannot be deferred. They are all payable in ready money; and it would but ill satisfy the paper-maker and journeyman printer, &c. &c. to tell them, when money was due to them, that I could not pay it;—that I expected money from my subscribers in two, three, or four months;—and that I should then pay them. If I told them such a Canterbury tale, I need not expect any more of their services. It is, further, to be observed, that the expence of sending twice, thrice, or, as is often the case, four times for the amount of a subscription, bears no small proportion to the sum received. After this explanation, it must be unnecessary to request of those subscribers, who with success to the Museum, or desire its proprietor may receive the reward of his earnest endeavours to gratify them, that they will, at the completion of each volume, renew their subscription for the succeeding one. Those gentlemen, who, agreeably to the original plan, have already done this, are entitled to my thanks."

Those gentlemen, who have taken subscription papers, are requested to forward them to the printing-office before the 13th of January, 1788, as the list of subscribers, intended to be prefixed to the third volume, will be put to press about that time.

††† The subscription is 18s. per annum.—One half of which is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the same sum at the commencement of every succeeding volume.

* Seasonable country produce will be received in payment. Philadelphia, January 1, 1788.

T O B E S O L D,

Or Let on Improving Leases,

A BODY of very valuable Farming LANDS in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 12 or 15 miles from the New-York line, beginning on the head waters of Shohocking creek, about four miles from the river Delaware, and extending south-westerly about three miles, when the course of the lands turns from the south, and runs nearly due west. The northernmost waters of the Equinunk touch two of the southernmost lots. There is an ample quantity of grass and meadow ground to each tract, and they are well timbered with beech, sugar maple, birch, ash, &c. The quality of these lands is in many instances very fine, and they will all make very good farms. Their produce will in a short time be got to market on easy terms, from the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware, and of the Susquehanna, a stream of which rises in the western part of the tracts, and runs northerly into that river at the Great Bend. The distance from Easton is about 80 miles. They have the advantage of most of the unimproved lands now offering for sale or lease, in being very near to thick settlements that lie eastward and southward of them, and in having the settlements on the Susquehanna in New-York and Pennsylvania, with that river itself, to defend them from the Indians, if any disturbances should take place. The twenty-three townships granted lately by New-York to Massachusetts lie on the north-west, and run nearly west of them to a great distance. As there is every reason to expect those townships will have several hundred families on them in the course of 1788, they will form a frontier for the lands now offered. For terms, apply to CHARLES COXE, Esq; Kingwood, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, GEORGE PALMER, Esq; Moore township, Northampton county, Captain WILLIAM CRAIG, Easton (who have actual surveys of the lands,) or in Philadelphia, to CHAS. M. TENCH COXE, N. FRAZIER. Chestnut-street, Jan. 9, 1788.

By virtue of an Order from the Orphan's Court of Berks county, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on the 26th day of January 1788, on the premises,

A CERTAIN Tract of Land, situate in Exeter township, in said county, adjoining land of Samuel Lee, Richard Tea, and others, containing about 50 acres, whereon is an excellent Stone Grist-mill, conveniently situated and built, either for merchant or country work, on a never failing stream. There is in said mill two pair of stones, one of which is excellent burrs; there is also on said premises an elegant stone dwelling-house, with other commodious stone buildings; late the estate of Judah Boone, deceased. Four hundred pounds of the purchase money to be paid within one week from the day of sale. The sale to begin at one o'clock, where due attendance will be given, by

THOMAS CHERINGTON,)
THOMAS LEE,) Administrators.

Was found November 9, 1787, on the Egypt Road,

A Lady's TIPPET.

Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the Printers, and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have it again.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 9.

His Excellency Governor Randolph, of Virginia, in his letter to the Speaker of their House of Delegates, expresses the strongest apprehensions of dreadful evils from a dissolution of the union, whether the states were to become thirteen unconnected sovereignties, or to be thrown into two or three confederacies. He also fears the worst possible consequences from losing this opportunity of establishing a firm, energetic federal government. He talks of no machinations, tricks, or secret wickedness in the Federal Convention, and says, if the constitution is adopted, he shall think it his duty to acquiesce. He seems to have fallen into an error in one of the objections he makes against it; for he considers a member of the federal Senate as only amenable by impeachment before his colleagues. Should a Senator be guilty of any crime, the following proceedings may be instituted against him—

1st. He may be impeached by the House of Representatives before the Senate, but there he cannot be punished by fine, imprisonment, or death—but can only be expelled the Senate, and declared incapable of any other public trust.

2dly. Should the Senate acquit or convict him, he may be proceeded against in the courts of the union for the commission of any *malum prohibitum*, or any *malum in se*; i. e. for any breach of the existing laws, or the commission of any thing criminal in itself; and here the Senate cannot screen him.

3dly. He may be impeached in the state to which he belongs, before the proper tribunal of impeachment; for he is a public servant of the state, as well as a member of the federal legislature.

4thly. He may be proceeded against in the state courts of common law for the commission of any crime, or for any breach of the existing laws of the state.

Mr. Randolph and Mr. R. H. Lee appear both to have fallen into the same error with respect to the responsibility of a Senator.

The rest of the Union, says a correspondent, may judge how sincere the Minority of our Convention are in their jealousies about the federal government, when they are informed of the following facts—

1st. That these gentlemen are to a man what are called Constitutionalists here, that is, Friends to our State Constitution, which they call *admirable* in their protest: And

2dly. That this constitution gives all legislative power to a single House of Representatives.

3dly. That instead of a Governor and Council of three or five, we have an Executive Council of nineteen equal members on every vote.

4thly. That the county of Chester sends only one of these Councillors, though it has 6000 electors, and the county of Luzerne sends one also, though it has not 1000 electors.

5thly. That this Executive Council is our Court of Impeachment, with power to inflict all the punishments usually attendant on conviction of impeachable offences—by which the highest criminal court of the state is centered in the same hands with the Supreme Executive power.

6thly. That our constitution cannot be changed, without a recommendation of two thirds of a Council of Censors, a body chosen septennially, in such a manner that seven counties (Luzerne, Huntingdon, Fayette, Franklin, Dauphin, Bedford, Northumberland) having 13 members and 13000 electors, can prevent any alteration from being even considered by a Convention, though desired by all the rest of the counties, who have 57 members and 57000 electors.

That these are serious truths, no body can deny. Now let the Minority of the Pennsylvania Convention point out to impartial America, such departures from the evident principles of Justice and Liberty in the Federal Government, of which they so roundly complain.

A correspondent observes, the election of so honest and judicious a man as Mr. Sedgwick by the people of Stockbridge, in Massachusetts, and one, who is so openly and so much in favor of the adoption of the new federal constitution, is a proof that even the late deluded insurgents in that state are pleased with the proceedings of the Federal Convention. The people of Cambridge, that seat of learning and genuine religion, have rejected the honorable Mr. Eldridge Gerry, and chosen in his stead the honorable Mr. Dana, one of their Supreme Judges, and late Envoy of the United States, in Russia. It appears by the returns received at Boston, that three fourths of the members of their state convention are gentlemen who have given reason to believe them federal.

The honorable Mr. Langdon, late Governor of New-Hampshire, signed the new constitution in the federal convention, and has since been open in support of it. The honorable General Sullivan, the present Governor, has also declared his sentiments to be decidedly in favor of the early adoption of it. From those two symptoms, and the readiness with which the assembly have called a convention, there can be no doubt but that the good people of New-Hampshire will come heartily into the measure.

It has been said by persons not friendly to the new constitution, that it would not be well received in North-Carolina. This appears now to have been their own hope, rather than a well grounded opinion. The people of Edenton and of the county of Chowan have declared in favor of it with great zeal, and the same disposition prevails in other parts.

The people of Massachusetts give the most convin-

cing proofs of their dispositions in favor of the new government, by every account we can collect. Mr. Dane, one of their members of Congress, who acted in opposition to the proposed constitution in its passage thro' that house, has been a candidate for a seat in their state convention, but was rejected.

As the troubles in Holland were quite unsettled, by the London papers of the 23d of October, we may reasonably hope, that the early adoption of the federal government will be likely to induce some of those rich and industrious people to emigrate among us. They will have a voice in the choice of their governors or representatives, which they have long desired, and will be freed from the tyranny of religious tests.

The late Federal Convention, says a Correspondent, which framed the proposed constitution of the United States, was elected by a unanimous vote of all the states—consequently it was composed of men of every principle and prejudice upon the subject of government. But should a second Convention be appointed, the members of it would be chosen by the federalists only, for they are evidently the majority now in most, if not in all, the states. The consequence of this might be, a Constitution much less acceptable to the antifederalists than the one now offered to them. Under these circumstances, is it not better for them to adopt the government under deliberation?—It is the duty of the antifederalists, in a particular manner in Pennsylvania, to learn wisdom from the conduct of the republican party, who, by opposing the constitution of the state, threw themselves out of their share of power and offices. If the new government should be a bad one, the kindest thing its opposers can do is, to join in supporting it—for in so doing they will best be able to alter it, or to shelter their friends and country from the evils and defects with which they charge it.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress, dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1787.

"Gentlemen here who have pretty good information of what is doing in the eastern states say, that Connecticut will be three to one in convention for the constitution—In New-Hampshire almost, if not quite, unanimous; and Massachusetts two to one; however a short time will decide—should this be actually the case, it will have great influence in New-York. I cannot think they will remain long opposed, with three states on each hand who have already decided."

Extract of a letter dated Kingston, Jamaica, November 12, 1787, received by the Live Oak, Capt. Irvine.

"We expect nothing else but a war with the French; the King's ships here are all getting in readiness, and impressing seamen, to have them fully manned. The Packet sailed this morning for England, with a frigate to convey her through the Windward Passage."

Lloyd's list of October 12, states, that the Sally, Armstrong, from New-York for Liverpool, which was on shore near Duncannon, is got off, and gone into Waterford harbour.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. ON A BILL OF RIGHTS

IT is a singular property in the human mind, to transfer the habits of one country into another, where they are often both ridiculous and improper.

The natives of Holland, it is said, use foot-stoves at the Cape of Good-Hope. They build their houses with projections from the upper story, in order to raise their furniture by means of a rope and pulley from the water, which in many of their cities runs by their doors. This form the first settlers gave to their houses, twenty miles from navigable water, in the state of New-York.

The same attachment to forms and habits has obtained in America upon the subject of government, that has obtained among the Hollanders upon the subjects of foot-stoves and houses.

A bill of rights has been demanded in England, because in that country the kings confer liberty upon the people.

In the United States, the people derive their liberty from nature, and they delegate such parts of it only to their servants, as are necessary for its better preservation.

The very idea of a bill of rights, and of a compact, is a dishonorable one to freemen. It implies that we are infensible of our dignity, as the sovereigns of our country, and as the only source of power. It changes the places of rulers and ruled. It disposes us to look upon our rulers as our masters,—whereas they are nothing but our servants.

What should we think of a gentleman, who, upon hiring a waiting man, should say to him—"My friend, please to take notice, before we come together, that I shall always claim the liberty of eating when and what I please, of fishing and hunting upon my own ground, of keeping as many horses and hounds as I can maintain, and of speaking and writing my sentiments upon all subjects." A servant must be a fool, who would not suppose such a master to be a madman. If he replied to him at all, he would certainly tell him, that "he had a right to do as he pleased—that his business was only to obey his orders—and that when he refused to do this, he was at liberty to discharge him."

Liberty can never be safe, nor can governments ever be reformed in America, till we banish European, and in particular British, ideas of the nature of the one and of the origin of the other.

Place the sovereignty in the PEOPLE, and all the mysteries of government which have arisen out of kingcraft and priestcraft tumble to the dust.

We walked so long half-bent under the British government, that we have not, in the twelfth year of our Independence, learned to walk upright. We resemble old soldiers who have been discharged from an army, who, though independent and affluent afterwards, irresistibly and mechanically pull off their hats, at the sight of an officer who has formerly commanded them.

Instead of forming creatures to treat us with respect and homage, when we choose our rulers, we immediately become idolaters, and worship the work of our own hands. No wonder, therefore, rulers are so prone to ty-

ranny. They are encouraged to it by the want of knowledge among the people. The fight of a bill of rights is at any time enough to kindle a fire of persecution against liberty "I gave," says a ruler—and therefore "I have a right to take away."

Let these truths sink deep into our hearts: that the people are the masters of their rulers, and that rulers are the servants of the people—that men cannot give to themselves what they own from nature—that a free government is no more than a few plain directions to a number of servants, how to take care of a part of their masters property—and that a master reserves to himself the exclusive care of all that property, and of every thing else which he has not committed to the care of those servants.

When the people of America are as much enlightened upon the affairs of government, as they now are upon other things, they will consider the noise that has been made about a bill of rights, as we now consider the stories that were told a century ago about conjurors and witches.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a

quarterly meeting of the Society for alleviating the miseries of Public Prisons will be held at the Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, on Monday evening, the 14th instant, at 6 o'clock, when the attendance of the members is particularly requested, an election being then to be held of officers for the Society for the present year.

J. SWANWICK, Secretary to the Society.

To be Let, and entered on the first of March next,

A HOUSE and Tan-yard, a few miles from this city, on a public road, advantageous for getting skins and hides in any quantity. Said place is beautifully situated and in good repair, and calculated to carry on the tanning business to advantage. A part of the premises was formerly occupied as a store to great advantage, and would suit a person in that branch of business. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

BETWEEN fifteen and sixteen hundred acres of land, being on the south side of Great Gunpowder river, in Baltimore county, Maryland. It extends upwards of two miles on the said river, and joins on the lands of Charles Ridgely. About half the tract is cleared, the land is of excellent quality, is about 12 miles from the town of Baltimore, and two north of the road leading from said town to York, in Pennsylvania. It will be sold either together or in different lots, to suit the purchaser. Fifteen per cent. must be paid at the purchase, the remainder may be paid by installments of three or four years, on giving proper security, with interest. Those inclining to purchase may apply to JOHN NICHOLSON, Merchant, in Baltimore, and the tenants on the land will shew the same.

There is also adjoining the above tract an undivided half of a mill seat, which will be disposed of either separately or with any part of the above land. It is supposed equal to any mill seat on the continent, there being situations for four or five mills, easily supplied with water from the river.

STOLEN in the night between the 13th and 14th of December last, out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Upper-Milford township, Northampton county, about half a mile from George Klein's tavern, a brown MARE, 14 or 15 years old, about 14 hands high, has neither brand nor ear-mark, shod all round immediately before she was stolen, has a very strong mane, trots and paces, carries her head very low, and is with fold; was also stolen on the same night, a good saddle and curb bridle. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, saddle and bridle, so as the owner may have them again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS, and reasonable charges, and THIRTY SHILLINGS more for the thief, if secured, brought to justice, and convicted of the theft, paid by

Jan. 1. 1788. ABRAHAM KRIEBEL.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 19th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Newgarden, containing 65 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Benjamin Mafon, Benjamin Brown and others; late the estate of Enoch Betts; seized, taken in execution, and to be sold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 21st day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of U-chland, containing 106 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of David Lloyd, Benjamin Butler, John Butler and others; late the estate of Joseph Lloyd; seized, taken in execution, and to be sold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 22d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Newlin, containing 280 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of James Smith, Stephen Harlen, Joel Harlen and others; late the estate of Abner Cloud; seized, taken in execution, and to be sold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept, from under the hands and seals of the trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of West Nantmill, containing 250 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Robert Green, John Taylor and others; said tract of land to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of James Stairrett, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept, from under the hands and seals of the trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Newlin, containing 100 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John Bentley, Jesse Taylor and others; said tract of land to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Nathaniel Jeffries, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

December 29, 1787.

CAME to the Nag's head tavern, on Barrenhill, a sorrel HORSE, with a bald face, about 13 hands high, supposed to be between 5 and 6 years old. Whoever has lost him, may have him again, by applying to PETER MILLER, and paying charges.

Just published, and to be sold Wholesale or Retail,
by HALL and SELLERS, at the New-Printing-
Office, opposite the Jersey Market,
Poor Richard's Almanack,
For the Year 1788.

Bank of NORTH-AMERICA,

DECEMBER 18, 1787.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are desired to take notice,
that an Election of twelve Directors for the ensuing year
will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 14th of January next,
at eleven o'clock, A. M.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, of the township of Newlin,
county of Chester, and state of Pennsylvania, did pass
a judgement bond to a certain George M'Corkhill, of the same
place, for the sum of £ 103 4 9, in the month of October or
November, 1786, and on the 19th of November, 1787, did pay
to the said George M'Corkhill the abovesaid sum in full, toge-
ther with the interest, and took his receipt therefor; but being
now informed that the said M'Corkhill has left the neighbour-
hood, on account of some charges alleged against him, and he
being possessed of the abovesaid bond, it is presumed he may en-
deavour to make an assignment of the same: These are there-
fore to forewarn all persons from accepting an assignment thereof,
as I am determined not to pay the said sum a second time. Wit-
ness my hand, this 15th day of December, 1787.

JOHN BAILY.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the house and store of the subscriber was broke
open in the morning of the 23d instant, and a number of
articles stolen and carried off, among which were, six large silver
table spoons, one cream jug, one pair sugar tongs, marked S. A.
M. in a cypher, six tea spoons, marked S. A. M. one pair large
silver shoe buckles, maker's name A. D. one pair of mens calf-
skin shoes, which had been worn some time, several pair of new
coarse strong ditto, some few loaves of sugar, with bohea tea,
coffee, candles, indigo, and some cash in coppers and small pieces
of silver, quantity not known. Any person securing the above
goods, so as the owner may get them again, shall receive Eight
Dollars reward, and Eight more for the thieves, if brought to
justice, paid by

SOLOMON M'NAIR.

Philadelphia, December 25, 1787.

WHEREAS John Johnston, of Sadsbury township, Lancas-
ter county, hath obtained an obligation from me, the
subscriber, containing the sum of sixty pounds, payable at differ-
ent times, the first of which is twenty pounds, specified in said
obligation to be payable some time in March next ensuing. And
as the said John Johnston hath not complied with his agreement,
for which I entered into the said obligation, and I have received
no value therefor, These are therefore to forbid all persons to
take any assignment thereon, as I am resolved not to discharge
the same until obliged thereto by due course of law.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March next,
A PLANTATION in Richmond, commonly called Point-
no-Point, within about four miles of the city, containing
about 60 acres; there is on said place an excellent brick house
and kitchen, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the best kinds, a
well of excellent water, and 22½ acres of best bank meadow.
Its near situation to the city makes it more valuable, as the mar-
kets may be attended daily. For further particulars, enquire of

JOSEPH LYNN.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate
of NICHOLAS BRUMM, are desired to make payment
thereof to the subscribers, on or before the first day of January
next, as the law will be put in force after that date; and his
creditors are requested to send their accounts in for settlement, to

WILLIAM MOORE,) Assignees.
PETER SOUDER,)

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY,
on the fourth wharf below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi
Hollingsworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, just imported from France,
and are now manufacturing into mill stones of all sizes and
dimensions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from
England, and warranted at least equal in quality, and as low in
price as those imported from Europe. Directions will be given
(if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the
best advantage, according to the temper of the stones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS)
imported from Holland, a few of different sizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ajitto, from the American Rock, of eve-
ry usual size, or any other that may be ordered, the best grit for
merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with
a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this state.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extensive and compleat assortment, lately imported from
the manufactories, suitable to every branch of the Boulting busi-
ness; which are to be disposed of at the same low rates as they
were sold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or
at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-house in Spruce, three doors
from Third-street. MILLERS and others may be furnished
with Cloths of superior quality and texture to any we have hitherto
known imported into America: Those who are unacquainted
with this very difficult and precarious article, may rely on being
supplied with such Cloths as will certainly answer their pur-
poses; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on
the Reels, in the most advantageous manner to perform the
work intended; which will save the trouble and expence of re-
turning Cloths of an inferior kind, which are frequently sold in
this and the neighbouring States.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, in
the district of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inst. a pair
of dark brown HORSES, with stars in their foreheads, about
15 hands high, 6½ years old, natural trotters, and one of them
has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up
the same, upon delivering them to the owner, shall receive the
above reward, and all reasonable charges.

October 29, 1787.

THOMAS PENROSE.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having
been pleased to appoint the subscriber

Auctioneer for the city of Philadelphia,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry
on the business of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-street
lately occupied by Arthur St. Clair & Co. where he is now ready
to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and assures those who
may be pleased to employ him, of his utmost attention to their
interest, and punctuality of payment.

The stated days of sale for Dry Goods at said store are *Tuesdays* and
Thursdays, and Furniture on *Wednesdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of
David Schaffer, senior, deceased,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Bensalem township,
Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14
miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of
land, late the property of Joseph Galloway, and now in the
tenure of David Geron. There is a good Frame Dwelling-
house erected on the premises, with a well of water near the
door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence,
a considerable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more
may be made at a moderate expence, so as to render it conveni-
ent for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which
has excellent timber. There is also a valuable fishery belonging
to the same. For further particulars apply to David Geron, on
the premises, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the
city of Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given, and
the terms made easy by the subscribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
CHRISTOPHER KUCHER,) Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,)

FOR SALE.

AGRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

A situate in Upper Merion township and county of Mont-
gomery, both on a never failing stream of water, within half a
mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well secured.
The Grist-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs
and one pair of country stones, three boulting chests, two of the
boulting cloths new, being put on within these three months, is
in good repair and fitted for making superfine flour, in a good
neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may
come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The
Saw-mill is in good order, almost new, and may be worked to
profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, consisting of
two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150
trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and
4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-
house, a stone barn 30 by 40 feet, shingled with cedar and fitted
with mows, will conveniently stable 6 cows and 8 horses, has a
good threshing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There
are likewise a stone cave, with a smock-house at top and a coo-
per's shop. For terms of sale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on
the premises, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-
street.

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not sold before the 20th of Ja-
nuary next, they will be let.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the township of
Goshen, Chester county, two miles from the new court-
house, and 23 from Philadelphia, containing 300 acres of land
(latethe estate of Ellis Davis, deceased) 100 acres well timbered,
40 acres of excellent meadow, well watered by the never failing
stream and main branch of Chester creek; the upland soil very
good for grain or pasture, it being within three miles of several
limekilns, which will be very convenient for liming at a very
small expence, and will be found to be very agreeable to the soil;
there is on said plantation two young orchards of fruit-trees, a
large stone dwelling-house, with three rooms on a floor, with a
large stone kitchen adjoining the same, with a pump and well of
good water therein, a large stone and frame barn, 80 feet in
length and 35 in breadth, with two threshing-floors, all well
stabled under, sufficient to contain 50 horses; said plantation
will be sold altogether, or divided into two farms, as will best
suit the purchaser. Any person inclining to view the premises
and know the terms of sale, may apply to the subscribers, living
on and near the premises.

WILLIAM SMITH,
GEORGE DAVIES and
ISAAC HAINS, jun.

Goshen, Dec. 6, 1787.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION in the township of Goshen, and county
of Chester, within two miles of the new court-house and
gaol, containing 123 acres; there are on the premises a log dwell-
ing-house, log barn, and other out-houses, about ten acres of
meadow made, and a quantity more may be made by a constant
stream running through the premises, about sixty acres of good
woodland. The payments will be made easy and title good. For
further particulars, enquire of EZZIEL LEONARD, Sheriff,
or MORDECAI BALDERSON, on the premises.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-street, nine doors below Race-street, has
for Sale the following GOODS, at the most reasonable prices,
for CASH OR SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Lisbon, } WINES,
Mountain, }
Teneriffe, }
Fyal }
Gin by the Cafe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackerel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Customers will favour him
with their continuance.

A Journeyman Fuller and Shearer,

WHO can come well recommended, will meet with good
encouragement, by applying to JOSEPH HARRIS,
Fuller, at Colonel William Scudder's Mills, near Princeton, in
New-Jersey. Nov. 17.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Philip Ulrich, late of
Pilesgrove, Salem county, New-Jersey, deceased, are re-
quested to make immediate payment, and all those who have any
demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their ac-
counts duly attested, to THOMAS SALTAR, Administrator.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787.

Reading, November 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the court
of common pleas of the county of Berks, will be exposed
to Sale, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, at the house
of John Cinle, tavern-keeper, in Exeter township, Berks county,
eight several tracts or parcels of land, mostly contiguous to or not
far distant from each other, and situate on the waters of Hay
creek and Six-pence creek, in Robeson township, in the said
county, near to Birdsbrough forge, containing in the whole
1341 acres 54 perches with the usual allowance. A plan of which
said lands may be seen at my office in Reading. Credit will be
given for part of the consideration money, on receiving good se-
curity. The sale to begin precisely at 12 o'clock. The said pre-
mises being late the estate of Mark Bird, Esq; levied on, and to
be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

The partnership of Rois & Vaughan,

HAVING expired; all those who have any demands against
the house, are desired to bring them in for settlement to
the subscriber; and such as are indebted are requested to pay their
bailances to him without delay.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

The brig *Adriana*, burthen 2000 barrels.
The ship *Henrietta*, burthen 3000 barrels.

They are fine vessels and ready to take in cargoes.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Fyal and Madeira wine,
A few cases very choice *Claret*,
A variety of French wines,
Irish linen 7-8 and 4 quarters wide,
Sheetings and oznabrigs.

Oct. 10, 1787.

6 w.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Mustard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One
Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE subscriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public,
that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the
north side of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-streets, and
Front and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where
horses are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He also proposes
for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horses by
the week, day or night, and those who may please to employ him,
may depend upon the strictest attention and care.

He has also provided himself with a Light Waggon or Family
Stage, to be drawn by two horses, to be hired out upon moderate
rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver
to attend the same.

The greatest punctuality and attention will be paid to the above
business, by the public's humble servant.

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia August 6, 1787.

\$ 10s. c t f.

WILLIAM SANSON,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the east side of Second
street, three doors below Arch-street, and nearly opposit-
the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the season, part of which are just opened, and will
be disposed of upon reasonable terms.---Likewise

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glass, and
Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Mustard and Chocolate, as for-
merly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for
sale, at their store, on the south side of Market-street, about
half way between Front and Second-streets; where is wanted a
quantity of good Mustard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two
Shillings per Bushel, and in proportion for smaller quantities, hope
it may claim the attention of those who have it in their power and
wish to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a small
part of their ground for this seed, which town in the fall on land
of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and
where it grows spontaneously, the price alone may be a suffici-
ent inducement to gather it in season. c w 3 m.

For SALE, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Se-
cond-street,

ENGLISH sheet iron 16, 20 and 24

inches broad, best double FF gunpowder in quarter casks, a
large assortment of sheet brass and brass wire, black fattins and
pelongs, silk and linen handkerchiefs, German scythes, straw
knives and whetstones, boxes of quart and pint glass tumblers,
superfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes
of Dresden tea-cups and saucers, temple spectacles, pewter table
and tea spoons, shoe buckles, sleeve buttons, pins, needles, dou-
ble screw gimblets, Dutch looking glasses, metal buttons, shoe-
makers knives, dotted awl blades, shoe tacks, curtain rings, watch
crystals, fufee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for
manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick
STORE, situate in Second-street, between Arch and Race-
streets, suitable for a wholesale grocer, dry good merchant, or
for a vendue store. October 16. 2 m.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE in Trenton,

The New-Jersey Almanack

For the Year of our LORD 1788.

Containing (beside the usual astronomical Calculations) a va-
riety of instructive and entertaining Matter in PROSE and
VERSE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,

Agreed to in Convention at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787.